AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Canceled)

2. (Currently amended) The method of Claim [[1]] 10, wherein each of the dry coatings ~~comprises~~ comprise a reservoir layer having the active agent, and a primer layer disposed under a portion of the reservoir layer.

3. (Currently amended) The method of Claim [[1]] 10, wherein each of the dry coatings ~~comprises~~ comprise a reservoir layer having the active agent, and a barrier layer covering a portion of the reservoir layer.

4. (Currently amended) The method of Claim [[1]] 10, wherein the devices are stents ~~device is a stent~~.

5. (Currently amended) The method of Claim [[1]] 10, further comprising forming a barrier layer over each of the dry coatings subsequent to exposing the dry coatings to the temperature.

6. (Currently amended) The method of Claim [[1]] 10, wherein the active agent is of a type that does not adversely degrade when exposed to the temperature.

7. (Currently amended) The method of Claim [[1]] 10, wherein the act of exposing does not reduce the total content of the active agent in the coatings.

8. (Currently amended) The method of Claim [[1]] 10, wherein the polymer comprises an ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer, an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, poly(butylmethacrylate), or a combination of the same.

9. (Currently amended) The method of Claim [[1]] 10, wherein the act of exposing comprises directing a stream of gas set at the temperature at the coatings.

10. (Currently amended) A method of manufacturing drug eluting implantable medical devices, comprising exposing dry coatings on a set of devices to a temperature greater

than ambient temperature for a duration of time, each of the dry coatings comprising a polymer, an active agent, and less than about 2% residual fluid content (w/w), wherein the duration of exposure is sufficient to decrease the release rate of the active agent from the coatings after the coatings have been implanted into biological lumens ~~The method of Claim 1~~, wherein the standard deviation of the mean release rate of the active agent in a 24 hour period is lower than the standard deviation of the mean release rate for a group of devices which have not been exposed to the temperature.

11. (Currently amended) The method of Claim [[1]] 10, wherein each of the dry coatings ~~comprises~~ comprise less than about 1% residual fluid content (w/w).

12. (Currently amended) The method of Claim [[1]] 10, wherein the active agent is rapamycin, 40-O-(2-hydroxy)ethyl-rapamycin, or a functional analog or structural derivative thereof.

13. (Currently amended) A method of manufacturing a stent coating, comprising:

applying a composition to a stent, the composition including a polymer and a solvent;

allowing the solvent to evaporate to form a coating; and

exposing the coating to a temperature equal to or greater than the glass transition temperature of the polymer for a duration of time, wherein the polymer is a semicrystalline polymer having about 40 to 75 percent crystallinity prior to the act of exposing.

14. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the composition further includes an active agent.

15. (Original) The method of Claim 14, further comprising forming a primer layer on the stent prior to applying the composition to the stent.

16. (Original) The method of Claim 14, further comprising forming a barrier layer over the coating prior to exposing the coating to the temperature.

17. (Original) The method of Claim 14, further comprising forming a barrier layer over the coating subsequent to exposing the coating to the temperature.

18. (Original) The method of Claim 14, wherein the active agent is of a type that does not adversely degrade when exposed to the temperature.

19. (Original) The method of Claim 14, wherein the act of exposing does not reduce the total content of the active agent in the coating.

20. (Original) The method of Claim 14, wherein the active agent is rapamycin, 40-O-(2-hydroxy)ethyl-rapamycin, or a functional analog or structural derivative thereof.

21. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the solvent is allowed to evaporate to form a dry coating comprising less than about 2% residual fluid content (w/w).

22. (Original) The method of Claim 21, wherein the dry coating comprises less than about 1% residual fluid content (w/w).

23. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the temperature is below the melting temperature of the polymer.

24. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the composition additionally includes an additive for shifting the glass transition temperature or the melting temperature of the polymer to a temperature different than the actual glass transition temperature or the melting temperature of the polymer without the additive.

25. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the polymer comprises an ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer, an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, poly(butylmethacrylate), or a combination of the same.

26. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the temperature is equal to the glass transition temperature of the polymer plus the melting temperature of the polymer, divided by 2.

27. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the temperature is equal to 0.9 times the melting temperature of the polymer, wherein the melting temperature of the polymer is expressed in Kelvin.

28. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the glass transition temperature is determined by a method selected from the group consisting of dilatometry, differential thermal analysis, differential scanning calorimetry, brillouin light scattering, local thermal analysis, ellipsometry and x-ray reflectivity.

29. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the polymer is a blend of two or more polymers.

30.-31. (Canceled).

32. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the polymer is a block copolymer.

33. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the polymer is a graft copolymer.

34. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the polymer exhibits two or more glass transition temperatures, and wherein the method includes exposing the polymer to a temperature equal to or greater than the lowest exhibited glass transition temperature.

35. (Original) The method of Claim 13, wherein the polymer exhibits two or more glass transition temperatures, and wherein the method includes exposing the polymer to a temperature equal to or greater than the highest exhibited glass transition temperature.

36.-82. (Canceled)